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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/679,514	10/06/2000	Hung-Jen Hsu	TS2000-166	8850

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EXAMINER

KEBEDE, BROOK

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2823

DATE MAILED: 12/20/2001

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/679,514

Applicant(s)

HSU ET AL.

Examiner

Brook Kebede

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 October 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-12, 14-18 and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 5, 13 and 19 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
3. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicants' admitted prior art (Figs. 1-4) in view of Blalock (US/5,320,981).

Re claim 1, Applicants' admitted prior art teaches a method to form passivation openings that prevent protective tape residue in the manufacture of an integrated circuit device comprising: providing a semiconductor substrate (20); depositing a passivation layer (28) overlying said semiconductor substrate (20); depositing an organic photoresist layer (32) overlying said passivation layer (28); patterning said organic photoresist layer (32) to expose said passivation layer (28) in areas where said passivation openings (not labeled) are planned; etching through said passivation layer (28) not covered by said organic photoresist layer;

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stripping away said organic photoresist layer (32); applying a protective tape (40 44) overlying said passivation layer (28) and said passivation openings (not labeled); and removing said protective tape (40 44). However, Applicants' admitted prior art does not teach reflowing said organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on said organic photoresist layer; etching through said passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls; wherein said gradually sloping sidewalls on said passivation openings allow said protective tape to be completely removed without leaving adhesive residue in the manufacture of the integrated circuit device.

Blalock teaches a well-known method of reflowing of organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on the organic photoresist layer; etching through the passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls (see Figs. 1-3 and Col. 2, lines 16-30). Given the Blalock teachings one of ordinary skill would have motivated to reflowing said organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on said organic photoresist layer; etching through said passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer in order to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls (see Col. 2, lines 16-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant(s) claimed invention was made to have provided Applicants' admitted prior art reference with method of reflowing of organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on the organic photoresist layer and etching through the passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls as taught by Blalock because the method would have provided an etching profile of

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gradually slopping sidewalls of the passivation layer that would have been utilized in the proceeding process.

Re claim 2, as applied to claim 1 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation wherein said passivation layer comprises silicon nitride (see Fig. 2 of admitted prior art).

Re claim 3, as applied to claim 1 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation wherein said passivation layer is deposited to at certain thickness. Furthermore, the thickness range of the passivation layer between about 3,000 Angstroms and 15,000 Angstroms would have been achieved within the level of ordinary skill in the art by routine optimization. Generally, differences in concentration or temperature thickness of a layer will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature or the desired thickness is critical. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955); *In re Hoeschele*, 406 F.2d 1403, 160 USPQ 809 (CCPA 1969); *Merck & Co. Inc. v. Biocraft Laboratories Inc.*, 874 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ2d 1843 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 975 (1989); *In re Kulling*, 897 F.2d 1147, 14 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and *In re Geisler*, 116 F.3d 1465, 43 USPQ2d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Furthermore, the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed thickness range or any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is said to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon

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another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. See *In re Woodruff*, 919, f.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Re claim 4, as applied to claim 1 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation depositing of organic photoresist layer is deposited at certain thickness. Furthermore, the thickness range of the passivation layer between about 10,000 Angstroms and 50,000 Angstroms would have been achieved within the level of ordinary skill in the art by routine optimization. Generally, differences in concentration or temperature thickness of a layer will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature or the desired thickness is critical. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955); *In re Hoeschele*, 406 F.2d 1403, 160 USPQ 809 (CCPA 1969); *Merck & Co. Inc. v. Biocraft Laboratories Inc.*, 874 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ2d 1843 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 975 (1989); *In re Kulling*, 897 F.2d 1147, 14 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and *In re Geisler*, 116 F.3d 1465, 43 USPQ2d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Furthermore, the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed thickness range or any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is said to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. See *In re Woodruff*, 919, f.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Re claim 6, as applied to claim 1 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation wherein said step of etching through

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said passivation layer comprises a dry plasma etching process using an etching chemistry comprising CF_4 and O_2 gases (see Figs. 1-4 of Applicants' admitted prior art).

Re claim 7, as applied to claim 1 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation wherein said step of removing said protective tape is by use of a peeling tape (see Fig. 3 of Applicants' admitted prior art).

Re claim 8, as applied to claim 1 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation further comprising grinding the backside of said semiconductor substrate after said step of applying said protective tape and prior to said step of removing said protective tape (see Fig. 3 of Applicants' admitted prior art).

Re claim 9, Applicants' admitted prior art teaches a method to form bonding pad openings that prevent tape residue in the manufacture of an integrated circuit device comprising: providing a semiconductor substrate (20); providing a metal layer (24) overlying said semiconductor substrate (20); depositing a passivation layer (28) overlying said metal layer (24); depositing an organic photoresist layer (32) overlying said passivation layer (28); patterning said organic photoresist layer (32) to expose said passivation layer (28) in areas overlying said metal layer (24) where said bonding pad openings (14) are planned; etching through said passivation layer (28) not covered by said organic photoresist layer; stripping away said organic photoresist layer (32); applying a protective tape (40 44) overlying said passivation layer (28) and said passivation openings (not labeled); and removing said protective tape (40 44). However, Applicants' admitted prior art does not teach reflowing said organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on said organic photoresist layer; etching through said passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer to form said passivation openings with

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gradually sloping sidewalls; wherein said gradually sloping sidewalls on said passivation openings allow said protective tape to be completely removed without leaving adhesive residue in the manufacture of the integrated circuit device.

Blalock teaches a well-known method of reflowing of organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on the organic photoresist layer; etching through the passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls (see Figs. 1-3 and Col. 2, lines 16-30). Given the Blalock teachings one of ordinary skill would have motivated to reflowing said organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on said organic photoresist layer; etching through said passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer in order to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls (see Col. 2, lines 16-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant(s) claimed invention was made to have provided Applicants' admitted prior art reference with method of reflowing of organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on the organic photoresist layer and etching through the passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls as taught by Blalock because the method would have provided an etching profile of gradually sloping sidewalls of the passivation layer that would have been utilized in the proceeding process.

Re claim 10, as applied to claim 9 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation wherein said passivation layer comprises silicon nitride (see Fig. 2 of admitted prior art).

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Re claim 11, as applied to claim 9 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation wherein said passivation layer is deposited to at certain thickness. Furthermore, the thickness range of the passivation layer between about 3,000 Angstroms and 15,000 Angstroms would have been achieved within the level of ordinary skill in the art by routine optimization. Generally, differences in concentration or temperature thickness of a layer will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature or the desired thickness is critical. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955); *In re Hoeschele*, 406 F.2d 1403, 160 USPQ 809 (CCPA 1969); *Merck & Co. Inc. v. Biocraft Laboratories Inc.*, 874 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ2d 1843 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 975 (1989); *In re Kulling*, 897 F.2d 1147, 14 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and *In re Geisler*, 116 F.3d 1465, 43 USPQ2d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Furthermore, the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed thickness range or any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is said to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. See *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Re claim 12, as applied to claim 9 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation depositing of organic photoresist layer is deposited at certain thickness. Furthermore, the thickness range of the passivation layer between about 10,000 Angstroms and 50,000 Angstroms would have been achieved within the level of

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ordinary skill in the art by routine optimization. Generally, differences in concentration or temperature thickness of a layer will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature or the desired thickness is critical. “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955); *In re Hoeschele*, 406 F.2d 1403, 160 USPQ 809 (CCPA 1969); *Merck & Co. Inc. v. Biocraft Laboratories Inc.*, 874 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ2d 1843 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 975 (1989); *In re Kulling*, 897 F.2d 1147, 14 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and *In re Geisler*, 116 F.3d 1465, 43 USPQ2d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Furthermore, the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed thickness range or any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is said to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. See *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Re claim 14, as applied to claim 9 above, both Applicants’ admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation wherein said step of etching through said passivation layer comprises a dry plasma etching process using an etching chemistry comprising CF₄ and O₂ gases (see Figs. 1-4 of Applicants’ admitted prior art).

Re claim 15, as applied to claim 1 above, both Applicants’ admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation further comprising grinding the backside of said semiconductor substrate after said step of applying said protective tape and prior to said step of removing said protective tape (see Fig. 3 of Applicants’ admitted prior art).

Re claim 16, Applicants' admitted prior art teaches a method to form bonding pad openings that prevent tape residue in the manufacture of an integrated circuit device comprising: providing a semiconductor substrate (20) ; providing a metal layer (24) overlying said semiconductor substrate (20); depositing a passivation layer (28) overlying said metal layer (24) wherein said passivation layer (24) comprises silicon nitride; depositing an organic photoresist layer (32) overlying said passivation layer (24); patterning said organic photoresist layer (32) to expose said passivation layer (24) in areas overlying said metal layer where said bonding pad openings (14) are planned; etching through said passivation layer (28) not covered by said organic photoresist layer; stripping away said organic photoresist layer (32); applying a protective tape (40 44) overlying said passivation layer (28) and said passivation openings (not labeled); and removing said protective tape (40 44). However, Applicants' admitted prior art does not teach reflowing said organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on said organic photoresist layer; etching through said passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls; wherein said gradually sloping sidewalls on said passivation openings allow said protective tape to be completely removed without leaving adhesive residue in the manufacture of the integrated circuit device.

Blalock teaches a well-known method of reflowing of organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on the organic photoresist layer; etching through the passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls (see Figs. 1-3 and Col. 2, lines 16-30). Given the Blalock teachings one of ordinary skill would have motivated to reflowing said organic photoresist layer to create

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gradually sloping sidewalls on said organic photoresist layer; etching through said passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer in order to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls (see Col. 2, lines 16-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant(s) claimed invention was made to have provided Applicants' admitted prior art reference with method of reflowing of organic photoresist layer to create gradually sloping sidewalls on the organic photoresist layer and etching through the passivation layer not covered by said organic photoresist layer to form said passivation openings with gradually sloping sidewalls as taught by Blalock because the method would have provided an etching profile of gradually sloping sidewalls of the passivation layer that would have been utilized in the proceeding process.

Re claim 17, as applied to claim 16 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation wherein said passivation layer is deposited to at certain thickness. Furthermore, the thickness range of the passivation layer between about 3,000 Angstroms and 15,000 Angstroms would have been achieved within the level of ordinary skill in the art by routine optimization. Generally, differences in concentration or temperature thickness of a layer will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature or the desired thickness is critical. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955); *In re Hoeschele*, 406 F.2d 1403, 160 USPQ 809 (CCPA 1969); *Merck & Co. Inc. v. Biocraft*

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Laboratories Inc., 874 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ2d 1843 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 975 (1989); *In re Kulling*, 897 F.2d 1147, 14 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and *In re Geisler*, 116 F.3d 1465, 43 USPQ2d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Furthermore, the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed thickness range or any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is said to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. See *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Re claim 18, as applied to claim 16 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation depositing of organic photoresist layer is deposited at certain thickness. Furthermore, the thickness range of the passivation layer between about 10,000 Angstroms and 50,000 Angstroms would have been achieved within the level of ordinary skill in the art by routine optimization. Generally, differences in concentration or temperature thickness of a layer will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature or the desired thickness is critical. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955); *In re Hoeschele*, 406 F.2d 1403, 160 USPQ 809 (CCPA 1969); *Merck & Co. Inc. v. Biocraft Laboratories Inc.*, 874 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ2d 1843 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 975 (1989); *In re Kulling*, 897 F.2d 1147, 14 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and *In re Geisler*, 116 F.3d 1465, 43 USPQ2d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Furthermore, the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed thickness range or any

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unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is said to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. See *In re Woodruff*, 919, f.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Re claim 20, as applied to claim 16 above, both Applicants' admitted prior art and Blalock teach all the claimed limitations including the limitation wherein said step of etching through said passivation layer comprises a dry plasma etching process using an etching chemistry comprising CF₄ and O₂ gases (see Figs. 1-4 of Applicants' admitted prior art).

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 5, 13, and 19 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure Matlock et al. (US/4,908,683), Lochon et al. (US/5,137,845), Crafts et al. (US/5,492,235), Kleffner et al. (US/5,943,597) and Coburn et al. (US/6,228,775) also disclose similar inventive subject matter.

Correspondence

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brook Kebede whose telephone number is (703) 306-4511. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5 Monday to Friday.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael Fahmy can be reached on (703) 308-4918. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-7722 for regular communications and (703) 308-7722 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

Brook Kebede

BK
December 13, 2001

Charles D. Bowers Jr.

Charles Bowers
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